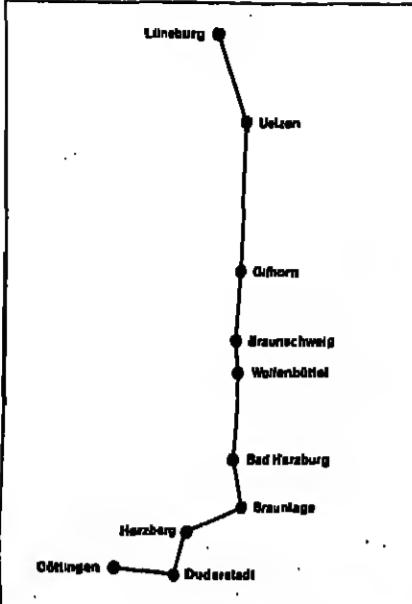


Routes to tour in Germany



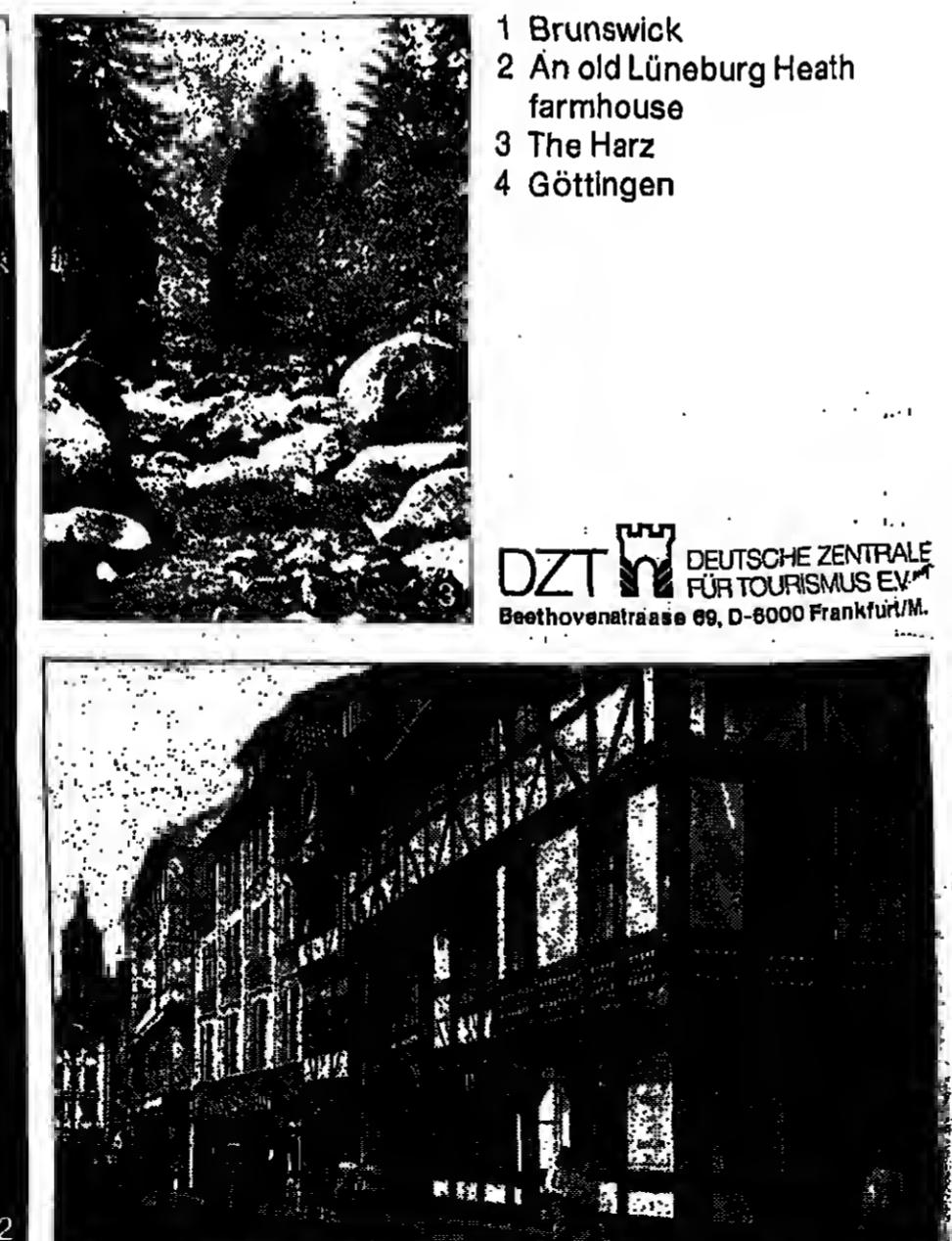
The Harz and Heath Route



German roads will get you there - to areas at times so attractive that one route leads to the next, from the Harz mountains to the Lüneburg Heath, say. Maybe you should take a look at both. The Harz, northernmost part of the Mittelgebirge range, is holiday country all the year round. In summer for hikers, in winter for skiers in their tens of thousands. Tour from the hill resorts of Osterode, Clausthal-Zellerfeld or Bad Harzburg or from the 1,000-

year-old town of Goslar. The Heath extends from Celle, with its town centre of half-timbered houses unscathed by the war and the oldest theatre in Germany, to Lüneburg, also 1,000 years old. It boasts wide expanses of flat countryside, purple heather and herds of local curly-horned sheep.

Visit Germany and let the Harz and Heath Route be your guide.



- 1 Brunswick
- 2 An old Lüneburg Heath farmhouse
- 3 The Harz
- 4 Göttingen

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Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 6 March 1988
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Brussels Nato summit: outlook overcast



The ease with which Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher seem, on their visit to Washington, to have averted a serious upset in German-American relations came as a surprise even to experienced diplomats.

Yet while Helmut Kohl was hailed as the hero of the day in Washington by Secretary of State Shultz, officials at Bonn's Nato embassy in Brussels were not looking forward to the March summit meeting of Nato heads of government in the Belgian capital.

They did not have visions of the Federal Republic being "singularised" as a nuclear battlefield in the event of war. They foresaw Bonn being left out on a limb in a much more immediate context:

"Apart from the Scandinavians and the Greeks we are the only Nato country that is opposed to the modernisation of short-range nuclear weapons."

Washington and the overwhelming majority of Nato countries were agreed by mid-February that the Montebello resolution to modernise short-range weapons in connection with the reduction in number of US warheads in

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Europe from 7,000 to 4,600 must go ahead as planned.

Otherwise the North Atlantic pact's strategy of flexible response to an attack would be called into question.

Britain's Margaret Thatcher, whose idea the full-scale Nato summit was, mainly envisaged the gathering as an opportunity for declaring the "bird zero option" (in respect of short-range nuclear weapons) and the "denuclearisation of Europe" to be stone dead.

Yet two days after Mrs Thatcher, in Brussels on a visit to Nato headquarters, dismissed as absurd the German idea of including shorter-range nuclear weapons in the terms of reference of the proposed East-West talks on conventional troop cuts, Herr Kohl and Herr Genscher, in Washington for talks with

Mr Reagan, scored their point against the modernisation of these weapon systems.

US Nato ambassador Alton Keel let the cat out of the bag by noting that modernisation was now on ice "at least until the state assembly elections" (in Baden-Württemberg and Schleswig-Holstein).

But Herr Kohl and Herr Genscher are not just worried about the possibility of a fresh missile modernisation debate in the Federal Republic.

In connection with the meeting Chancellor Kohl hopes to hold with the Soviet leader they are worried by hints from the Kremlin that Moscow sees modernisation of Nato's short-range nuclear missiles as a circumvention of the superpowers' INF treaty scrapping land-based medium-range missiles.

Modernisation of the 88 Lance missiles in the Federal Republic will not be a serious prospect for several years. Besides, they are lined up against between 500 and 770 short-range East bloc missiles.

As for the modernisation of nuclear field artillery shells (with ranges of less than 50km), Nato C-in-C General John Galvin recently stated in an interview that it is already under way.

CDU/CSU parliamentary party leader Alfred Dregger and SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr, who have long agreed on the steamhammer argument "the shorter the range, the deadlier the Germans," ought to be most alarmed at the modernisation of nuclear artillery.

Herr Genscher has sought to do both men justice by trying, so far in vain, to have short-range nuclear weapons included in the terms of reference of Nato preparations for conventional troop cut talks.

Nato has still to present an official concept in response to a Warsaw Pact



San José conference in Hamburg

European Community and Latin American Foreign Ministers in Hamburg, where Bonn's Hans-Dietrich Genscher promised European aid to Central America. Herr Genscher, left, is here seen with Irmgard Adam-Schweitzer and Claude Cheysson, European commissioner for North-South relations. (Photo: dpa)

This roughly tallies with the Warsaw Pact proposal, which includes arms with a dual role, both nuclear and conventional, in the categories proposed for phasing.

These extra categories mainly include artillery and combat aircraft. Nato objects to their inclusion with the argument that negotiations would be made particularly difficult by the fact that large airborne units can be swiftly transferred.

Above all, it says, verification of the elimination of nuclear artillery warheads and aircraft bombs would be virtually impossible.

In principle Britain and France are agreed with America in raising fundamental objections to a total elimination of nuclear weapons.

They would have misgivings even if an approximate balance of power were to be struck with due consideration for geographical asymmetry (US reinforcements would need to be flown 6,000km across the Atlantic, whereas Soviet reinforcements from east of the Urals would travel a shorter distance overland).

France has from the outset been unhappy about Nato preparations for disarmament "from the Atlantic to the Urals." French misgivings are entirely different from German fears:

Nuclear weapons are the only symbol by which France maintains a "strong" distinction from the economically predominant Federal Republic in Western Europe.

Britain's Margaret Thatcher holds a similar view, as Chancellor Kohl has largely realised.

He flew to Washington with a policy of "no denuclearisation, merely a negotiated reduction of shorter-range nuclear weapons to a low level of parity."

Mrs Thatcher feels even this goes too far. Once you start negotiating about weapons of this kind, she argues, you will sooner or later end up with denuclearisation. (General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 24 February 1988)



Seoul Olympics fans in Mainz

Marlene von Weizsäcker waves her fan with a smile for the cameras at the Sports Hall in Mainz. Chancellor Helmut Kohl (left) and her husband Richard, head of state, look on quizzically. (Photo: AP)

■ MIDDLE EAST

Unrest in the West Bank and Gaza Strip underlines poor peace prospects

Israel is a country fast being transformed from a dream to a trauma. For months the same shocking pictures have been flashed round the world daily.

Young Israeli soldiers are seen shooting at young Palestinian stone-throwers, Israeli beating up Palestinians, breaking hands and arms, breaking and entering houses and venting blind hatred on detainees.

These outbreaks of illegal violence have grown so bad that the chief public prosecutor in Jerusalem has complained to the Defence Minister.

Sixty Palestinians have so far been killed, hundreds injured. It can't go on, everyone agrees. But what is to be done if no-one can bring this senseless violence to a halt?

Those who know Israel from days of old will hardly recognise it today. Since the riots began in early December hopes of Israelis and Palestinians, kindred peoples, one day peacefully coexisting have progressively been dashed.

Shock and horror about such excesses of brutal vengeance have particularly upset Israel's friends, who still recall how fairly Israeli officers commented on the Egyptian army in Sinai after their lightning victory over Egypt in 1967.

Israeli officers were then full of human sympathy and sorrowful compassion. Hatred, contempt and anger now reign supreme.

Israel is no longer Israel. This bitter conclusion is one that even many Israelis have reached in recent weeks.

A further conclusion is that what began six years ago with the humiliating invasion of Lebanon is now continuing in the occupied territories. In the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and demonstrating with increasing clarity that Israel cannot keep the peace solely by means of military power.

Diplomacy faces a doubly difficult task where even the use of force has failed, as US Secretary of State Shultz was bound to appreciate.

Mr Shultz has set out on a diplomatic shuttle round the Middle East: to Jerusalem, Cairo, Amman and maybe Damascus. He is a veteran of half a dozen such ventures.

This shuttle, probably his last, is doomed to failure. In November America will elect a new President; in the same month, if not earlier, Israel will go to the polls to elect a new Parliament.

Nothing and no-one will make the least move in the meantime. All the signs in the Middle East are clearly marked "stop" — and likely to stay in the "stop" position for some time.

This point was impressed on Mr Shultz with sobering clarity in the run-up to his farewell mission when both President Mubarak of Egypt and Premier Shimon of Israel withdrew their latest peace proposals.

President Mubarak had suggested a six-month "truce" in the occupied territories and a ban on new Jewish settlements, to be followed by an international peace conference.

Herr Schäfer noted that the Euro-



Premier Shamir mooted a resumption of talks on self-government for the Palestinians pending a pro-forma summit meeting.

Both proposals were hastily withdrawn. Neither side is keen on getting down to brass tacks with the other at present. Neither has the least hope of common sense or understanding prevailing.

What is to be done? Should we wait until the unrest subsides? In a month or two the flames of Palestinian protest may well have been snuffed out, but Israel would not by any means have found peace.

Israeli voters may well decide clearly in favour of Labour government in November, but that alone will not decide whether Israel can live in peace with its neighbours in the long term.

After all that has happened, first in Lebanon and now in the occupied territories, it no longer even seems realistic to expect a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East to be reached this century.

The Middle East conflict is, incidentally, the longest-standing dispute in modern history. It is as old as the State of Israel, which is celebrating its fortieth anniversary in two months' time.

No-one, not even in his wildest dreams, can seriously imagine an end to this permanent state of war.

Were an Israeli government to decide to withdraw its forces unilaterally and in full to behind the June 1967 borders, it would probably not remain in power for more than a few days.

Delaying tactics censured by Foreign Office Minister

Bonn feels Israel's delaying tactics in connection with a settlement to the Middle East conflict are largely to blame for Palestinian unrest in the occupied territories.

Helmut Schäfer, Minister of State at the Bonn Foreign Office, says the riots in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip prove that peace and quiet there are as illusory as the idea that accumulated problems will solve themselves in time.

Addressing a North-South forum in Bonn, Herr Schäfer said he was convinced Israel had lost control of the situation and that only an international conference on the Middle East was likely to lead to a working settlement.

This attitude, he felt, enjoyed little or no international support, which was why Bonn welcomed the constructive part played by Foreign Minister Peres and other Israelis.

Understandable though bids to bring about bilateral agreements might be, there could be no disregarding the fact that the Camp David formulas were outmoded.

What now mattered was to ensure that Israel was not internationally iso-

lated with Jordan, it would not necessarily be a state at peace, either domestic or external.

Hardly anyone can imagine the various PLO factions, each totally at loggerheads with the other, coming to terms.

No-one can imagine Jordan, with its overwhelmingly Palestinian population, long resisting the pressure from this new state without resorting to violence if need be.

The occupied Palestinian territories have long been annexed in all but name, and they were annexed long before the Likud block came to power.

Yitzhak Rabin, Defence Minister in 1967 and the hero of the Six Days' War, first committed this "all-or-nothing" political sin.

He complacently awaited phone calls from Cairo and Amman, and when they didn't come the Israelis dug in on the West Bank. Their bargaining point, the occupied territories, became a time-bomb.

Were the occupation by Jewish settlers and the Israeli armed forces to continue for a further 20 years, demographic trends would change the face of the country.

At present Israel has 1.5 million Arabs, 3.5 million Jews and roughly 750,000 Israeli Arabs. But the birth-rate differential would transform Israel into a binational state, with Palestinian homelands surrounded by armed Israeli settlements.

The outcome would be Zionism by the square metre, a far cry from the quality envisaged, and initially practised, by Israel's founding fathers.

The beacon the Zionists aimed to light for the world in their State of Israel would be snuffed out, one day leaving a Jewish state little different from many another in the Middle East.

Were the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to be vacated without a flare-up and a Palestinian state to be miraculously set up, either independently or in fed-

erally, the West Bank is home to a separate people, not to mention a substantial number of Israeli settlers who aim to defend it as their God-given home, come what may, while Palestinian refugees see the West Bank as the nucleus of a Palestinian state.

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President Sadat's fate is likely to deter anyone from seeking to emulate him. He was assassinated for his exemplary courage.

Even the worst possible option, a

fresh war, would bring about no

change in the dreadful status quo on the Jordan.

This realisation strangely tallies with the "war of stones" waged by young Palestinians and the "sticks against stones" overused by young Israeli soldiers.

Not even violence brings about pro-

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 2

lated and that time did not run against it.

Despite a certain silence in the West there is a latent turn-round of opinion against Israel," he said. "This process is in full motion in the United States too."

Britain and France at least must take part in the conference.

The Palestinians must naturally take part in the international conference that seemed so urgently needed.

The PLO had lately made promising proposals that could not simply be brushed aside. Herr Schäfer censured Israel's domestic practice of banning contacts with PLO members and of dismissing elected mayors.

He also criticised Israeli settlement policies, which had merely contributed toward deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories.

He took a sceptical view of what Europe could do to help solve the conflict.

Continued on page 3

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No-one can imagine terrorist raids in Israel and Jordan by extremist underground groups suddenly coming to an end.

It would remain to be seen whether Palestinians who have lived for centuries in Hebron and Nablus would be prepared to accept Palestinian refugees who have lived elsewhere for 40 years.

It would remain to be seen whether Syria and Jordan are prepared to tolerate a separate state of Palestine as a neighbour. The test would be fraught with danger.

It would be utterly wishful thinking to imagine the two superpowers might one day reach agreement and impose a settlement on both Israel and the Arabs, arguably backed by UN guarantees.

Even assuming they were in a position to enforce an imposed settlement, Washington would never jeopardise its special relationship with Israel to such an extent, particularly in view of the influential Jewish lobby in the United States, while Moscow is in no position to dictate concessions and compromises to Israel.

Does this leave no hope? Or might another Arab statesman make the first courageous move, as President Sadat did in 1977?

President Sadat had the uncommon courage to fly to Jerusalem and then, with US assistance, to make peace with Israel. But the comparison is no help. The West Bank is not Sinai.

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Herr Wörner writes in his preface to the report that the Warsaw Pact continues to maintain more armed forces than it needs to defend its territory.

One wonders what prompts it to impose such a heavy burden on its economy," he notes.

Thus the main security problem, especially in Central Europe, against the background of a start to nuclear disarmament is the Warsaw Pact's invasion capability.

In structure, size and logistics Nato forces are, in contrast, in no position to launch an attack aimed at gaining enemy terrain.

Since 1970, the figures show, Nato has increased the number of its main battle tanks by about 7,300, as against an East bloc increase of over 22,000 in the same period.

The artillery trend is even more alarming, with Nato's field guns virtually unchanged in number, whereas the Warsaw Pact has increased its capacity in this sector by 24,500.

In Western Europe, including France, 17,885 battle tanks are stationed, as against 32,200 in Eastern Europe.

The Nato countries have 5.3 million men under arms all over the world, the Warsaw Pact six million.

The East has a total of over 14,000 combat aircraft, including 7,465 earmarked for use in Europe.

Nato air forces have over 9,000 combat aircraft, but in Europe alone the East has over 3,000 fighter aircraft more than the West, while the West's 680 combat helicopters face 2,265 in the East.

Even now agreement has been reached on scrapping medium-range nuclear missiles Bonn Defence Minister Manfred Wörner and his staff see no specific ray of hope that the Warsaw Pact might reduce its efforts, especially in the conventional sector.

"The Soviet build-up of military power continues unabated in both the nuclear and the conventional sector," Herr Wörner told this year's Munich international defence congress.

The German Defence Minister, who is due to take over from Britain's Lord Carrington in mid-1988 as Nato secretary-general, sees the East's conventional superiority, and not nuclear systems, as sufficient to ensure victory and thus as a suitable means in the pursuit of denazification Europe.

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In the early 1970s Nato was felt to retain a qualitative advantage in respect of a number of weapon systems, but the Bonn Defence Ministry report feels this is no longer the case.

Roughly one million engineers and scientists are engaged in military research in the Soviet Union alone.

Eckehard Kohrs

(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 13 February 1988)

The Warsaw Pact's 1,365 missiles

■ DEFENCE

Arms build-up belies fine Soviet words

General-Anzeiger

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In the foreseeable future war will continue to be an unlikely prospect in the event of a recurrence of East-West tension.

As long as there is a threat of nuclear weapons being used in response to a large-scale conventional attack no government and no general staff will be able to regard military superiority as sufficient to ensure victory and thus as a suitable means in the pursuit of denazification Europe.

This is certainly true of the present situation, which may accordingly be regarded as crisis-proof despite the Warsaw Pact's military superiority in Europe.</p

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Späth determined to defend absolute majority in Baden-Württemberg

DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE SONNTAGSBLATT

The CDU has only one aim in the Baden-Württemberg state assembly elections: to defend its absolute majority.

What is more, the Christian Democrats have made it more than clear that their programme consists solely of *Lord* Premier Lothar Späth.

The majority he and the CDU have enjoyed for many years is in jeopardy on 20 March, election day.

According to the deputy chairman of the CDU in Baden-Württemberg, Erwin Teufel, party chairman Premier Späth stands a "fifty-fifty" chance. He is also fighting for his own political future.

Lothar Späth has undoubtedly been annoyed recently at the incessant public discussion about a possible coalition should the need arise.

Fuel was added to conjecture at the beginning of the year when the FDP in Baden-Württemberg announced that it intends joining forces with the CDU (in line with the coalition structure in Bonn) if no coalition is necessary.

Since then Herr Späth has emphasised that, although it cannot be theoretically ruled out that the CDU may be forced to enter into a coalition after the election, he would only be willing to become head of the state government if he was able to personally accept all coalition arrangements.

The Baden-Württemberg CDU has categorically rejected a coalition of any kind. The party's campaign concept is correspondingly simple.

The CDU concentrates by and large on plugging the successes of its government during the last four legislative periods and at the same time promising that it knows best how to make sure that Baden-Württemberg remains the most prosperous of *Länder*.

It also cites facts and figures in its favour which result from Baden-Württemberg's unusually favourable economic structure rather than from the CDU's policies.

However, even the inhabitants of Baden and Swabia, renowned for their thrift, have come to realise that times are getting harder.

They too are worried about their jobs, their savings, their pensions and the future of the children, and Lothar Späth takes up these fears in his election campaign speeches.

A "People's Premier" who — albeit much faster than most people from his part of the country — speaks the language of the people, has no qualms about painting the scenario of a gloomy future which will affect all he shaped by merciless international economic competition.

The colours in which he then paints the tried and tested ability of the CDU to discern and tackle problems at hand are all the brighter.

His recent budget trick is a good example of practical politics à la Späth.

Pointing towards the disquieting development of the economy and contrary to usual practice, he gave the go-ahead for a premature release of all the investment funds in the state budget, a

tidy sum of DM1.3bn, and cleverly sold this move as an economic policy programme.

The hapless references by the Opposition to an equally large budget deficit were drowned in the overwhelming applause for Späth's move throughout the land.

Herr Späth denied, of course, that this move had anything to do with the election campaign.

Via surprises of this kind Späth, who is never at a loss for unusual ideas, is trying to distract attention from a problem which his own party colleagues are causing him in Bonn and which could queer his pitch on polling day.

The *links* opinion pollsters, who have predicted that the CDU will only get 45 per cent of the vote on 20 March (as opposed to 51.9 per cent in 1984), feel that Späth's position could be threatened by the adverse effects of unpopular federal issues.

They include dying forests, the crisis in the iron and steel industry, the nuclear power industry scandal, tax reforms and, last but not least, the impression of a disunited CDU/CSU.

Herr Späth is already aware of this

fact and makes no secret of his displeasure.

He has often criticised the policies pursued by the government in Bonn, for example, in the fields of tax reform or plans to increase excise taxes, policies which he claims seem to completely disregard the forthcoming election in Baden-Württemberg.

Premier Späth, who is also deputy chairman of the CDU at national level, solves this problem in his own tactfully clover way.

During his party's official election campaign start in Freiburg he gave Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who appeared as a guest speaker, a wordy assurance of his loyalty.

Before doing so he had urged his party congress delegates to concentrate on relevant issues during the election campaign, meaning issues relating to Baden-Württemberg.

They certainly cannot harm the image of a conservative politician who may well have his sights set higher than the state assembly in Stuttgart.

After all, Lothar Späth only recently turned fifty.

Even though the CDU is doing all it can to spread optimism it is obvious that its nervousness is increasing as polling day approaches.

Herr Späth himself has been on the



Lothar Späth

(Photo: Sven Simon)

move non-stop for weeks and does not miss an opportunity to put in a publicly-oriented appearance.

His visit to Moscow and his talks with the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachov, were not officially described as an election campaign move.

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■ COAL AND STEEL

DM 1 bn cash fillip for hard-hit Ruhr

The Federal government is prepared to contribute DM500m toward a special aid programme for coal and steel regions. This figure, Chancellor Kohl announced in Bonn, was to include DM400m for the Ruhr. If the European Community and the *Länder* were to make corresponding contributions the Ruhr would stand to benefit from DM1bn in special investment. The Chancellor also backed plans for a hovertrain link between Düsseldorf and Cologne-Baum airports and a free port in Duisburg.

Everyone is keen to help the hard-hit Ruhr. The Federal government is willing, as the outcome of the Chancellor's coal and steel talks in Bonn showed.

The North Rhine-Westphalian government in Düsseldorf is keen as a matter of course. So are the trade unions and employers.

What can possibly go wrong given this Grand Coalition of goodwill?

Experience prompts scepticism. The Ruhr has largely itself to blame for its industrial crisis.

For decades the coal industry has been kept alive by means of public subsidies. Between 1979 and 1986 mining subsidies totalled roughly DM45bn, of which the Ruhr accounted for the lion's share.

Since the early 1980s the steel industry has also been dependent on government subsidies. These financial fillips may have been far less generous than in other European countries, but they were still the kiss of life.

Heavier investment in infrastructure is the most promising idea. Industrial wasteland where mines and steelworks once flourished needs to be reclaimed with the assistance of public funds and made available to new or growing companies.

Time may have been gained, but at enormous cost to us all and to the coal and steel regions in the Federal Republic.

The coal crisis and the steel setback have now coincided, and at a time when the economy is in poor shape.

The state of the economy is certainly a far cry from what it was in the 1950s and 1960s and unlikely to create new jobs for all the redundant miners and steelworkers.

This bitter experience must not go

unheeded when the Federal and *Land* governments act on their promises of assistance. The state must not continue to strain against the leash of long-overdue, unavoidable structural change.

Social Democrats and many trade unionists have come to accept the economic truism that there is no point in producing steel no-one wants to buy.

This realisation, coming late in the day though it may be, can only mean that the Federal and *Land* governments and local authorities must not take part in vague job creation schemes that stand no chance of ever earning adequate profits and thus creating safe jobs.

How could a government ever pull out of such unprofitable schemes once they were launched if, by so doing, it would promptly throw people out of work?

Almost inevitably the public sector would be saddled with fresh long-term subsidies.

Politically no-one will dispute the need to help the Ruhr. The Federal Republic's industrial heartland cannot be allowed to go to rack and ruin.

If coastal areas and remote border regions deserve support and industrial development measures, then so does the Ruhr. But what can the Federal and *Land* governments meaningfully do to help?

Government economic policy moves must, for better or for worse, be limited to creating favourable framework conditions for industrial location in the crisis-torn coal and steel areas.

That alone is a tall order. The North Rhine-Westphalian *Land* government has already embarked on moves that are now to be upgraded and intensified with assistance from Bonn.

They are skilled workers and specialists in trades and professions where unemployment does not exist.

Yet substantial headway has been made if North Rhine-Westphalia, after 22 years of SPD government, has finally realised that economic policy cannot be restricted to priority for coal.

It certainly can't now coal subsidies have plunged the state into staggering debts that make it extremely difficult to branch out in new directions.

That is why Bonn was called on to lend greater financial support. Herr Rau would like to see the Federal government provide DM1.73bn by 1992, plus special tax write-offs and unspecified assistance to help local authorities bear the burden of welfare provisions.

The aim is to provide local authorities

Depressed industrial heartland awaits investment bonanza

After three hours Klaus Luft, chief executive of Nixdorf Computers, Paderborn, lost patience with North Rhine-Westphalian Premier Johannes Rau's coal and steel talks.

He was incensed because, in his view, the proceedings were mere verbiage that failed to get down to the brass tacks of specific projects designed to deal with the Ruhr's structural shortcomings.

But the outcome of the Düsseldorf talks, which took five and a half hours and involved 91 people, was not as bad as all that.

North Rhine-Westphalia plans to raise DM20m in loans.

A further DM500m is to be invested in coal areas and DM540m in steel regions by the Federal government, half by the *Land*.

Nor is that all. As in areas bordering on the GDR new job-creating investment in coal and steel regions is to enjoy a 23-per-cent (as opposed to 18-per-cent) subsidy.

Other grants are naturally to continue. So subsidies stand to be increased substantially and not reduced as advocated by Chancellor Kohl and Finance Minister Stoltenberg.

Employers sounded a sceptical note, not for the first time, whereas chambers of commerce, trade and industry, trade unions and local authorities all welcome the DM2bn project.

At the end of the talks, which Herr Rau had not planned on this scale, he said a fair measure of agreement was apparent even though not all differences of opinion had been eliminated.

So maybe the steel talks to be chaired by Chancellor Kohl in Bonn will accomplish more than sceptics have yet expected.

The Federal government is now likely to lend specific support for one project or another.

But no-one can create jobs in time for the up to 100,000 people who stand to lose jobs in coal, steel and supplier industries by 1992.

It is not just a matter of cash but one of structures, not the least important of which is the intellectual structure, which needs to be developed, renewed and consolidated.

Miners and steelworkers are not in demand. High tech calls for intelligent, mobile employees who are both able and willing to learn.

From the pulp it is told there are "justified fears of an increase in Sunday working leading to further isolation," to quote Rev. Erwin Schäfer, an industrial chaplain, at the Protestant Academy in Bad Boll.

At the end of this process, largely unnoticed in its individual steps, he argued, there would be a "grandiose breathlessness in all sectors."

In the debate on more flexible working hours three main issues are at stake:

- the desire to create new jobs,
- the idea of doing so by reducing the number of hours worked,

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Süddeutsche Zeitung

with more cash to invest in new jobs. But North Rhine-Westphalia will not be alone in failing to get down to the brass tacks of the need for tax relief of this kind, so Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg is unlikely to oblige.

The Federal government is expected to contribute DM1.3bn over a four-year period toward investment in the coal and steel regions.

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Continued on page 13

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■ WORK

Round-the-clock shifts seven days a week are fine in theory

• and the management target of cutting unit costs and gaining a competitive advantage by working longer hours at expensive production facilities.

Employers and unions are, broadly speaking, at odds on how to reconcile these three objectives.

If machinery is to run longer, the working day must be decoupled from, say, the customary eight-hour routine.

This can be done by working nine-hour shifts or a six-day week (as against eight and five respectively).

The most extreme instance is, of course, a seven-day week worked round the clock.

Views differ on whether or not overtime should be paid, how overtime can be traded in for time off work and whether working on Saturdays (not to mention Sundays) is really necessary.

Disputes have been taken to court and trenchant criticism is levelled at, say, Rev. Schäfer.

Konrad Neundörfer, business manager of Gesamttextil, the textile manufacturers' association, takes a dim view of Church opposition to flexitime.

It is not, he says, a suitable means of countering the decline in attendance at church services on Sunday.

There have also been threats. IBM, for instance, plans to employ some of its staff in Sindelfingen, near Stuttgart, on seven days a week working three shifts round the clock.

Who works over the weekend?

Percentage of German workers who work on



That, Big Blue argues, is the only way in which utilisation of the expensive machinery used in manufacture megachips can be improved. Chip quality would arguably be improved and waste reduced.

Failing agreement on the proposed new work schedule the company would have to think in terms of relocating abroad or in neighbouring Bavaria.

In Regensburg, Bavaria, IBM's competitor Siemens has been allowed to negotiate an in-house agreement to manufacture megachips round the clock and seven days a week.

IBM's threat stands for a trend, with companies making industrial location dependent on flexitime provisions and playing off one location against the other.

Henckel terms this trend "flexitime on a regional basis." It will, he says, gain

increasing importance in international competition as more flexible arrangements gain ground in other European countries.

In Belgium, for instance, a leading motor manufacturer is in the process of introducing a six-day working week in which Saturday is a normal working day and does not count as overtime.

European and international competition along these lines will, he argues, exert a strong influence on hours worked in Germany.

It may also lead to competition within the Federal Republic, depending on the extent to which unions and employers are prepared to agree on various kinds of flexitime.

This is a particularly challenging prospect for the trade unions.

Kassel regional researcher and sociologist Detlev Ipsen sees the trend as follows:

"I feel the unions will have to rethink the way in which they represent employees' interests. A standard interest that meets in equal measure the requirements of thousands or hundreds of thousands of workers will be an even more remote prospect than it already is."

They all claim to have the staff on their side. IG Metall, the engineering workers' union, has polled IBM staff and claims 91 per cent are opposed to working on Sundays.

It has started collecting signatures at the IBM works and says well over 1,000 staff members have already signed.

IBM staff are certainly worried. Hundreds of them are attending works meetings held by the trade union.

Turnout has been heavy since Black Tuesday, when the dispute over round-the-clock shift working came to a head in the works council.

At an eight-hour meeting the works council threw out full-time members opposed to round-the-clock shifts (even though they were a minority).

No reason is said to have been given. Votes were cast and out they were, says Gisela Haupt, now ex-deputy works council chairman.

IG Metall's Klaus Ernst says the order of the boot was illegal as well as despicable.

It was surely not for the works council, as the staff representation, to warn in a circular against a breach of the works peace, a ground for dismissal usually brandished by the management.

Peace is a remote prospect as a matter of fact, with tempers running high at IBM, if the last union meeting of the company was any guide.

People are said to have been telephoned and warned not to attend. Heads of department are said to have brought pressure on staff not to go to the meeting.

It nearly ended in uproar when Jürgen Miklitz, the new deputy works council chairman, turned up and a majority of those present, arguing that they wanted to be able to speak freely, voted to turf him out.

He stayed but was shunned like a leper. Pressure on the works council is to be stepped up by collecting more signatures in the hope, as one speaker said, that there are still members of the works council who want to be able to look themselves in the face in their bathroom mirror.

Gert Bürge (Deutscher Allgemeiner Sonntagsblatt), Hamburg, 7 February 1988.

Sindelfingen is up in arms over flexitime

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

In prosperous Sindelfingen, near Stuttgart, the home of blue-chip employers Daimler-Benz and IBM, the time is out of joint.

Views differ, to say the least, on plans to work on Sundays and introduce round-the-clock shift working at IBM.

IBM, once the pride of Sindelfingen, is in disgrace, with even the Church on the warpath.

IBM's works council has come in for the brunt of criticism, but IBM in general is the whipping boy for plans to work on Sundays.

Most local organisations are strongly opposed. The unions call the idea "immoral and utterly objectionable." The Greens see it as the "tip of a management iceberg."

The Social Democrats refer to "incredible goings-on" and both Catholic and Protestant clergymen militate "sociolinguistic" and say the cost will be a price to be paid in human currency."

They all claim to have the staff on their side. IG Metall, the engineering workers' union, thereupon demanded the works council's resignation. The works council refused to do so; instead its chairman resigned his membership of the union.

The "breaking loose from social conformity" that Grabow and Henckel see, in a flexitime context, as an opportunity for putting extra leisure to better use at unaccustomed times has clearly come an initial option at Sindelfingen.

It is hard to see, as yet, an agreement being reached between staff and management on a decoupling of works operating hours from staff working hours that is both socially acceptable and geared to ensuring maximum profits.

■ INDUSTRY

Tobacco trade feels the chill winds of anti-smoking campaign

The cigarette industry in the Federal Republic feels encircled, particularly since health policymakers have gone on to the offensive with their "demands by non-smokers."

They want to see the Bonn government, the European Community and the World Health Organisation take stronger action against smoking.

West Berlin's social affairs senator, Ulf Fink (CDU), has now announced a wide-ranging anti-smoking campaign. This has caused the cigarette industry association in the Fink programme to hit back.

The association's representative in Hamburg says that this will not only cut into turnover but put peace in the Federal Republic in danger.

He claimed that the Fink programme sought to "emotionalise non-smokers and mobilise them against smokers."

The future looks grim for the industry. In the short and medium term a

Frankfurter Rundschau

programme say that it is about time something was done and their programme is soon to be put before the Berlin parliament.

The authors of the programme point out that a smoker reduces his or her life expectancy by ten years. A third of cancer deaths are caused by smoking and most people who die of a heart attack have the attack because they smoked.

In 1985 there were 23,614 deaths in West Berlin. Fifty per cent of these deaths were caused by a heart attack, 7,015 from cancer.

The cigarette industry association regards these figures as "sham" and "political manipulation."

Ernst Brückner, deputy managing director of the association, said that the Fink programme was "fooling around, showing an awareness of health that costs nothing."

He said that discrimination against smokers, prohibitions and coercion supported by the state would only create anger and a reaction of defiance. It would lead to bad feelings between smokers and non-smokers.

Until now only Baden-Württemberg has taken similar offensive action against smokers. Through its campaign West Berlin hopes to gain a leading role in the concern for public health.

The new awareness about health and the non-smoker campaign are not going

to make cigarette manufacturers any happier.

Now they are expressing their concerns about social peace, Brückner warned:

"We are moving towards a social confrontation between smokers and non-smokers. We are becoming a society in which relationships between people will be solved by violence."

Cigarette manufacturers quote a shocking example from the Rotterdam underground network. An excited non-smoker hit off a portion of the nose of a smoker who persisted in smoking, despite a smoking ban and a polite request to desist.

In America the state has gone into action against smoking in a big way.

A German tourist who lit a cigarette in a restaurant was arrested by the California police and thrown into prison where he was held for two days.

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■ PHILOSOPHY

New look at Schopenhauer, born 200 years ago

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

Interest has been renewed in Arthur Schopenhauer, born in Dnitzig 200 years ago, an interest underlined by the publication of letters or selections from his works than by the publication of a new edition of his collected works.

A few new books have recently been brought out on Schopenhauer but they are not academic works. They appeal more to a larger audience.

The new interest in Schopenhauer is something different to what Thomas Mann said in expressing his homage to the philosopher.

Mann stressed Schopenhauer's philosophy of sexuality, but now the interest is in his criticism of Hegel and rejection of the belief in progress.

The current state of interest centres on his emotive reaction to the unalterable "suffering in the world."

In his 1987 biography Rüdiger Safranski said that people were drawn to Schopenhauer because he complained passionately about the inconsiderate egoism with which men furthered their own ends without surrendering their belief in a moral corrective.

This is a complaint very relevant to our times. In our society, be it in road traffic or in politics, egoism and a lack of consideration are very much in evidence.

But it is questionable whether Schopenhauer's philosophy is suitable to explain and assess this phenomenon morally. Furthermore a retreat towards Schopenhauer could be dangerous.

Schopenhauer very much favoured the unilateral judgment and extreme consequences — the other side of German profundity that Mann remembered to praise in him.

For Schopenhauer the power that dominates all life, which he called will, is absolutely negative. That is not to be understood in a naive religious sense.

Schopenhauer argued, rather, that the will drove us to enormous efforts to satisfy our needs — but we chased after illusions.

Tirelessly he repeated that *real* satisfaction did not exist, particularly in love.

One desired a person indeed and did everything to possess that person — but when one had achieved one's objective then the other instantly lost all his or her attractions.

That is hardly the last word in erotic wisdom, as many intellectuals in this century believe. Rather it is the classical expression of German prudery — in Schopenhauer there is no sense of devotion and sexual harmony.

His irritating omissions about the blind power of the will and pleasure without joy make one think of people who do not get beyond the experience of a routine hour or two with a girl.

Because Schopenhauer did not take devotion into account sexual demands were egoistic in his view — the male just used the female's body.

This led him to the pithy and harsh comment: Man's desires are infinite and consequently cannot possibly be satisfied. When one desire is satisfied, a dozen others take its place. Hydra-head-like, and even if all desires are satisfied the result could only be boredom.

He added that aims were often only attained after years of striving, but satisfaction was only momentary. He asserted that pain was positive, pleasure negative, the mere relief from pain.

The only person who knows real love is the person who does not want to love and loves the other platonically because he or she sees in the other a person who is suffering equally.

For Schopenhauer the only answer is asceticism, the practice of disciplining oneself. This alone frees a person from meaningless desire and the vanity of one's own sexual egoism.

This is extreme but it is precisely this that was the seductive quality of his philosophy — and still is today. Not because people go along with his prudish view of sexuality but rather because people are disappointed with the sexual revolution.

The relaxation of moral compulsion has not brought all denial to an end. People ask themselves if Utopia does not lie within the realm of Schopenhauer's radical denial? Does denial not provide redemption — in some way?

Schopenhauer repeated over and over again that when the will was broken there was no longer any pain, no longer any suffering.

Schopenhauer looked at other movements of the will in the light of this redemption philosophy. If this will is directed towards wealth, power or glory it cannot really be satisfied.

Ulrich Horstmann has done this in his essay in *Der Spiegel* on Schopenhauer.

For no sooner is an aim achieved than

it loses all its value and fantasy forces a person on to the next objective.

Socially those who follow the laws of egoism harm others. In doubt he or she sacrifices the others' happiness to his or her advantage.

For Schopenhauer this confirmed what his considerations on sexuality had already told him — one only has inner and external peace if one rejects the world. The consequence must be asceticism.

Schopenhauer had no time for the objection that could be raised from Hegel's *Philosophy of Right*, namely that it is possible to subjugate egoism by social controls and bind it to rules of law and justice.

Schopenhauer would not have denied these possibilities. He conceded that he could imagine a society that was so perfectly organised that there was no injustice.

But this did not rescue a person from the basic evil of the everlastingly dissatisfied will and the inner preparedness of all to fight against everyone.

For this reason the philosophical thinker must accept the consequences of asceticism.

The longing for redemption that Schopenhauer's thought arouses leads to the standpoint of all-or-nothing.

If certain societies are unthinkable with a compassionate and platonic love, then theoretically it is not crucial whether one person is better able to control his conflicts or another.

This excessiveness is perhaps silly but it makes clear what is today so attractive about Schopenhauer's philosophy.

His thought is capable of causing anxiety in our society today. His ideas, or better still his major themes, cannot be ignored.

It is only to be hoped that the discussion does not break away from his standards and judge will and egoism calmly and without German profundity.

Joachim Campe (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 20 February 1988)



Arthur Schopenhauer
(Photo: Archiv)

He takes the view that the consequences of Schopenhauer's philosophy, asceticism, is basically outmoded and harmful.

He pointed out that today, people have other possibilities of producing the peace of nothingness, the atomic bomb. People who unthinkingly plan this are "priests" of the teaching of the denial of will in life.

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Heidegger is reappraised in Heidelberg



Martin Heidegger
(Photo: Ullstein)

ism and European fascism; and Jacques Derrida, from Paris, a sceptic and a word-smith in his ironical discussion of the post-moderns.

Since 1946 and Jean-Paul Sartre's article about Heidegger in the first issue of *Temps Modernes*, Heidegger the German philosopher and National Socialist have been a matter of interest to French intellectuals.

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■ FILMS

Chinese entry wins the Golden Bear

The jury for the 38th Berlin Film Festival showed in no uncertain terms that it was independent. It passed over the contributions from the major American companies and gave gold and silver to China and Argentina.

Here it seemed that the jury had in mind the idea of sharing out the goodies equally, although this award hardly hit the mark. In this year's Berlin Festival there were few really fine acting performances.

Even rarer were films whose directors went in for the experimental. With the sole exception of the Agnès Varda contribution most of the entries were more or less directed in a doughty manner, but they were certainly not what would be regarded as "modern."

There were three divisions for the narratives: a political story line taken from the country's history, then the story about finding oneself and finally the love story, sometimes told in a humorous vein.

Seen overall the thematic material seemed to cover a wide range, but seen close up the range grew narrower.

The Berlin Film Festival hovers between Cannes and Venice, between commercial filming and the artistically ambitious "Auteurenfilm." This time round the festival was faceless.

It was hardly an answer to the Hollywood trade show. There were too many countries that just did not turn up so that the selection was too narrow.

Where were the Italians, for instance? Or the Scandinavians?

Their absence could not be explained by the fact that the Italian and Scandinavian

It is a cool, calm, gold-gleaming narrative set in a village in the Andes in north-west Argentina.

The jury's special silver prize was awarded to Aleksander Askoldov's 20-year-old *Die Kommissarin* which the international jury of critics, under the chairmanship of Guglielmo Biraghi, saw as a milestone film for cineastes.

Biraghi and the jury were not over-powered by the dull, run-of-the-mill major productions from the US.

Die Kommissarin is filmed in black and white and is captivating. The camera work is in the best traditions of the "Russian school."

The Americans only came in fourth — Norman Jewson's *Moonthru* was awarded a silver for best director...

It affected them. They saw themselves suddenly subjected to a witch-hunt and it worried them.

Their anxiety was based on a dreadful simplification; the air of self-assurance with which they described Heidegger as a Nazi and the use with which they passed sentence on his thought without having read a line he had written.

They said that "we should be watchful that we did not reproduce again what we had fought against."

Lacoue-Labarthe, who has sharply criticised Heidegger elsewhere, advised: "Let us protect ourselves from left-wing totalitarianism."

Did his listener in the capacity-filled lecture hall catch their breath? Did they understand that intellectuals were addressing them there who were anxious about the sowing of the dragon's teeth of fascism?

The best actress award did not go to Jane Birkin for her role as the lover in Agnès Varda's *Kung Fu Master*, a hommage to the "Lolita" idea. She was expected to win an award.

Instead it went to American actress Holly Hunter. This was a kind of concession; a tribute to the star-studded productions from America.

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James L. Brooks' film *News Fever* in which Holly Hunter plays the main role as a newscaster is real fodder for the public.

There's nothing against that, but the Berlin Jury is to be commended that it did not feel compelled to give the film a main prize.

The best actor awards went to Jörg Pose and Manfred Möck for their performances in the GDR film *Einer trage anders Lnt*.

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Berlin's 'fringe' film festival has been held for 20 years

The public for the "Forum des Jungen Films" at the Berlin Film Festival is a distinctive entity and its temple is the Delphi Cinema in Berlin, which night after night is filled to capacity.

There is still a touch of 1968 about the event, the year in which the Forum was founded. It is an extension and a corrective to the main film event in Berlin.

Over the years the differences between the main festival and the "fringe" festival have levelled out, partly due to the development of cinema in the 1980s.

The female E.T. forgets her mission and identifies herself with the exiles.

Derek Jarman's *The Last of England* — in 1986 he won a Silver at the Berlin Festival for his *Caravaggio* — is a brief look at the 1980s, a world of junk and junkies, including emulsions and ruin, family life and colonial rituals and masturbation in the middle of rubbish.

The frames come with a machine-gun staccato and look like decomposition from on atomic fallout.

The desert is made green again in *Yeele/Das Licht*, directed by Souleymane Cisse, an initiation story from Mali.

This film ends with the setting of the sun, with the return to light.

Cisse said: "With this film I wanted to counter the view from the outside, from white scientists and technicians, from the foreign view, which has the tendency of regarding Africans simply as objects."

Jean Rouch is a white film-maker who tries to put his own insights, but not as a foreigner, into the films he has made in Africa.

He was represented by several films at this year's Forum. In *Folie ordinaire d'une fille de Chien* and *Enigma* he tried to explore the world between fiction and documentary.

He filmed *Turin* as the city of Nietzsche and de Chirico which brought him very close to the imaginative realities of Rivette and Raoul Ruiz.

Rouch worked on a film with Ruiz about Norwegian leprosy (which was screened at the Panorama section of the Festival), a magical trip into the intermediate world between water and land, between dream and reality.

The *Test* film by Rudolf Thome, one of the few German film-makers from the Nouvelle Vague movement, is another "tour along the ridge of the mountains."

■ ENVIRONMENT

Baltic pollution convention: too little too late?

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

When fishermen cast their nets off the west coast of Sweden the situation is always alarming. The shoals that swim in the Kattegat, between northern Jutland and the Swedish coast, would normally be at home in the Baltic.

The reason why they no longer are is that the Baltic, all 386,000 square kilometres of it, is chronically short of oxygen.

Hake, herring and salmon that normally live in the Baltic head for the open sea and swim straight into the Kattegat fishermen's nets.

There are natural reasons for the asphyxiation from which they seek to escape. The brackish water of the Baltic needs a periodic oxygen boost in the form of gale force winds that send sufficient quantities of "fresh" sea water in from the North Sea via the narrow Baltic approaches.

Baltic water is slow in recuperate. On average it spends 30 years in the Baltic before flowing through the Skagerrak back into the North Sea.

A layer of warmer, less salt water lies on top of the water that flows in from the North Sea. The two layers seldom mix. It takes gales to ensure a transfer of

atmospheric oxygen to the deeper strata. There have been few gales in recent years, with the result that lower strata are lacking in oxygen.

That none would not have had serious consequences had man not dramatically worsened this natural imbalance. Agricultural fertiliser, industrial effluent and polluted river water flow into the Baltic in bulk, transforming what once was a pure inland sea into a cesspool.

Mannmade water and atmospheric pollution sends one million tonnes of nitrogen, 55,000 tonnes of phosphorus and 2.5 million tonnes of other oxygen-consuming substances into the sea.

Nutrients in fertiliser and effluent feeding, which make short shrift of the oxygen in the sea water. At a depth of 100 metres there is none left. The Baltic is dead — devoid of biological life.

An area consisting of 100,000 square miles of seabed is already biologically dead, and death is swiftly gaining further, higher ground.

Last autumn marine biologists registered fish dying at depths of 60 metres, while coastal waters are rank with mercury, cadmium, lead, zinc, copper, arsenic and oil pollution.

The seven Baltic states drafted the Helsinki convention 14 years ago. Finland was first to ratify it, on 27 June

1975. The Federal Republic of Germany was the last of the seven to do so, about five years later. Signatories undertake to reduce pollution of the Baltic "as far as possible" and "by the best available means." Since 1980 they have held annual sessions of a Helsinki commission to draw up guidelines for Baltic purification. It is making headway, but the going is slow. The use of toxic DDT and PCB has been largely prohibited. Five years ago Sweden and Denmark banned imports of Baltic cod liver because it contained too much poison.

Sea birds no longer nest in the Baltic. Seals lost teeth and claws, declining in number from 100,000 to 1,500. The DDT and PCB counts have since declined.

Biologists say the heavy metal counts out to sea, as opposed to the still heavily polluted coastal waters, are no longer alarmingly high.

But oxygen starvation has increased due to an increase in nutrient inflow. "The Baltic is still not in better condition," says Göte Svensson of Sweden, head of the Helsinki commission, "but we are not for the commission it would be even worse off."

Improvements are slow to materialise, and reality is only sluggishly catching up with the splendidly-worded resolutions the commission approves.

At their latest session in the Finnish capital the Environment Ministers of Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, the Soviet Union and the two German states agreed to halve their input of nutrient, heavy metal and organic toxins by 1995.

But the recommendations of the Helsinki commission are only morally binding, and where the colossal cost of coping with environmental pollution is concerned, moral standards can leave much to be desired.

Vaguely worded

Besides, the resolution vaguely states that the reduction is "for instance (to be) in the region of 50 per cent."

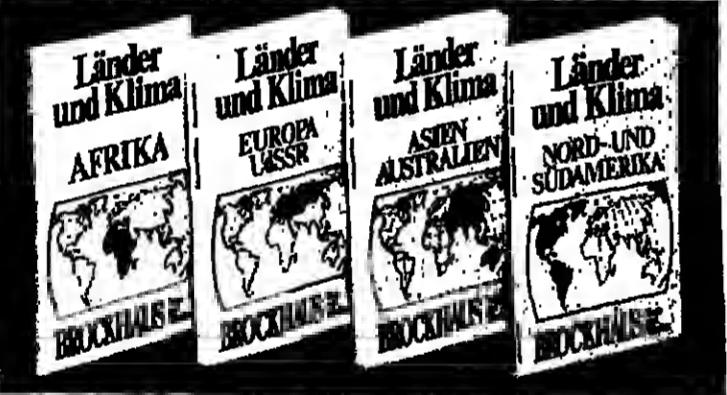
What does "for instance" mean? Does it perhaps mean that 40 per cent will also do? And if it definitely means 50 per cent, then 50 per cent of what? No base year is specified.

Instead, agreement was reached on banning the culling of seals, which is relatively unimportant. Only the Fins still cull them, killing a mere 100 seals a year.

The Western countries harangued the states to pillory Poland and the Soviet Union as the worst pollution offenders. Yet in terms of Baltic coast mileage the track records of Denmark or the Federal Republic are little better.

Besides, environmental experts have

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water (temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms).

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

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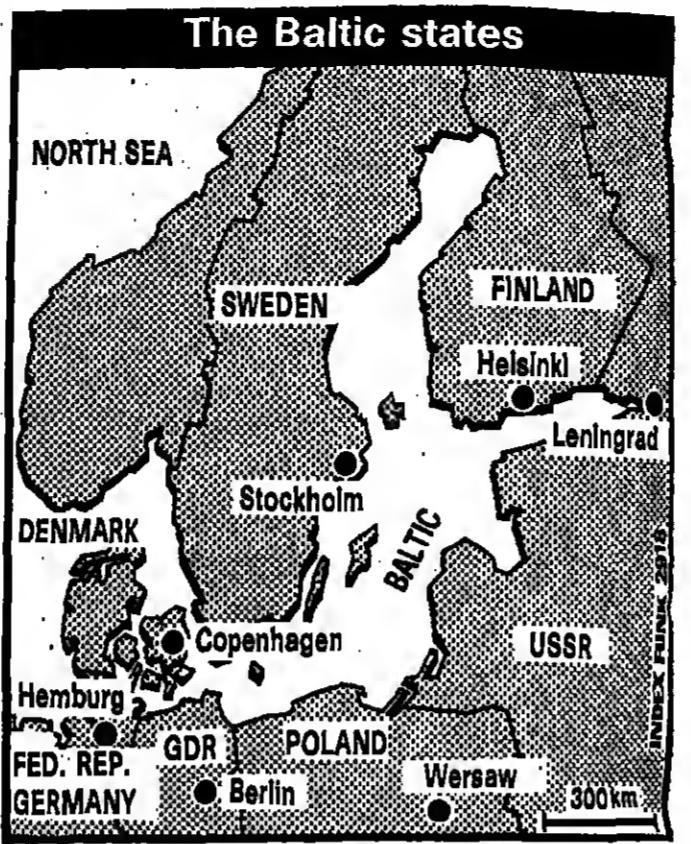
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justifiable doubts about the accuracy of official pollution statistics.

Polish Environment Minister Waldemar Michnik proudly announced in the Finnish capital that his country's investment in environmental protection was to increase by nine per cent. But nine per cent of what?

Countries that have so far done little or nothing to prevent pollution (and the Vistula estuary is said to be the most heavily polluted sector of the Baltic) can readily, but insignificantly, claim high growth rates in pollution control investment.

Swedish Environment Minister Birgitta Dahl complained that Finland and the Soviet Union refused to accept her proposal to set a clear deadline for purification of paper and cellulose industry effluent, which contains a high chlorine content.

But Sweden is worried less about Baltic pollution (its cellulose industry has long been one of the worst environmental offenders) than about the competitive position of Swedish paper manufacturers.

If Finnish manufacturers are to continue to be allowed to pump four to five kilograms of organic chlorine compounds per tonne of paper into the Baltic, us against a Swedish ceiling of 1.5kg, the Finns will enjoy an unfair competitive advantage.

The Baltic is a cesspool, not a repository of toxic waste. One of the Helsinki commission's successes has been to agree to a ban on dumping or incinerating poison at sea.

Yet oxygen starvation is no less serious. The culprits are farmers who over-fertilise their land and industry, which pumps untreated effluent into rivers and the sea.

Private households are no mean offenders either with their overconsumption of detergent and cleaning agents.

Even if purification plant and sewage treatment investment were to be given priority and a fertiliser ban on river banks were to be strictly enforced, it would still be decades before the Baltic rescue bid could be declared a success.

That is how long it takes brackish Baltic water to be exchanged for fresh water from the North Sea.

The Baltic will face a further threat to its oxygen intake once bridges are built across the Belt and the Øresund, limiting fresh water access from the North Sea.

Hannes Gamillscheg
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 19 February 1988)

■ HEALTH

Tailor-made treatment of chronic pain holds forth promise of relief



Scientists see progress on endorphines, or natural morphines, as the key to more effective treatment of chronic pain.

West Germany has three million sufferers from acute chronic pain. Therapy has failed some 400,000 of them.

Many suffer from head and back pains. Health insurance companies say chronic backache alone accounts for 1.3 million lost working days a year.

Sick leave and early retirement caused by pain cost the German economy an annual DM30m.

Pain has become a constant companion for many people. Incurable tumour patients suffer in agony until they die.

The mind's subconscious can also cause pain. Once pain has become chronic it determines thinking, feelings and daily routines.

Chronic pain was long the poor relation of medicine, with doctors slow to pay it any attention. But they have changed their minds, as Germany's increasing number of successful pain clinics shows.

Intensive research into the causes and characteristics of pain is the reason for their success. The findings of basic research flow directly into clinical procedures in the clinics.

Pain forms in the body when nociceptors, receptors which respond to and transmit painful stimuli, are stimulated.

They send mechanical, chemical or

thermal signals to the spinal cord that are fed into its nerve cells.

Messenger chemicals play a major role in passing pain impulses from nociceptors to neurons. These molecular neuro-transmitters wait at synapses — points where nerve impulses pass between two neurons.

Electric signals shake the molecules into a cleft between the synapses where they form a bridge. Nerve impulses cross over the next neuron where the procedure is repeated.

The body has different chemicals for activating and inhibiting pain signals. Endorphines are neuro-transmitters which act as inhibitors in the spinal cord.

The place where the body starts processing pain is the spinal cord, and research is concentrating on this part of the body for clues on pain.

Professor Manfred Zimmermann of Heidelberg University physiology department says:

"The processing of pain signals starts in the spinal cord, which means it's possible to modify the information there."

Endorphines are morphines produced by the body similar in structure

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to opium-alkaloid morphine. Both substances inhibit neurons at junctions called opium receptors. Which explains how opium works as a pain-killer.

The discovery of endorphines has been probably the most important milestone on the road to treating chronic pain.

There are twelve known endorphines. There are other important neuro-transmitters as well. Called neuro-peptides, they also process pain signals.

New information on how the central nervous system inhibits pain has led to two new therapies. One of these is spinal opiate analgesia. Morphine is usually used.

It is passed through a tube into the spinal cord. During operations it relieves for twelve hours pain messages passing from the nociceptors to the neurons. This keeps the body's temperature and sensory and motor functions active.

Local anaesthetics used in the same way used to cause numbness and even temporary paralysis in the lower parts of the body.

Patients with acute chronic pain who have to be continually treated with the drug are connected at the spine to a catheter tube.

A mechanically or electronically controlled reservoir can be transplanted under the skin. It's a similar procedure to putting in a heart pacemaker.

A small pump transports the drug to neurons. The patient can control the regularity and amount of the dosage himself.

The second method of fighting pain is known as TENS, short for transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation. It is very effective for treating muscle or skeletal pains, neuralgia, injuries and real or imaginary post-operative pains.

Small electrodes are attached to the skin. The patient controls the impulses with a device. This tingles a bit but the pain soon disappears.

In certain cases, instead of stimulating nerves through the skin, electrodes can be put directly on the spinal cord or interbrain, the portion of brain derived from the second cerebral vesicle. Doctors use this as a last resort for tumour patients.

All stimulation treatment is based on using electrical impulses to continually

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even when the brakes aren't applied. It is a patience that can hardly be expected of the people it puts out of work.

Those who lose their jobs or fail to find one in the first place are entitled to social security. They can, in turn, be expected to retrain. In keeping with labour market trends and so improve their chances of finding a new job.

Even if investments running into billions are now envisaged, much of what is planned and desirable for the Ruhr is embarrassingly small-scale and unspectacular.

There is no such thing as a grand design that will solve all economic problems at one fell swoop.

It's 20 years since leading companies such as Opel could set up a new works in, say, Bochum and create tens of thousands of new jobs.

Peter Christ, (Die Zeit, Hamburg, 26 February 1988)

release pain-inhibiting neuro-transmitters like endorphines or serotonin, a crystalline protein, to smother sensations of pain.

Endorphines, like morphine, latch on to many different opiate receptors on nerve cells. Such receptors are responsible in varying degrees for the side-effects of opiates as well as their pain-killing effects.

Doctors want to be able to tailor medicines to patients' needs. They could then activate specific pain-killing qualities of receptors yet still avoid any side-effects.

Side-effects are dependent on the kind of treatment used. Hospitals and clinics have had good results with cancer patients by giving them opiates orally. This made the danger of dependency or respiratory depression a slim one.

Researchers are also studying pain-killing medicines which work on pain in the central nervous system, where it is composed of the brain and spinal cord.

Two substances are used: a traditional one called Nefopam hydrochloride and a new one called Flupirtin which has no narcotic side-effects.

A combined dose of anti-depressive drugs and pain-killers can break the vicious circle of pain, fear and depression which often develops.

Aspirin, the old standby, and other similar tablets available over the counter can also be beneficial.

New developments in surgery also offer hope for sufferers from the most severe pain.

Thermo-coagulation probes melt their way through tissue with heat and stop pain by separating peripheral nerves. Trigeminal neuralgia can be handled in this way.

The dorsal root entry zone is a new operation. DREZ is used for back injuries usually received in car or motorcycle accidents.

Surgeons cauterise the point of entry of nerves flowing into the base of the spine.

However in a lot of cases the cause of pain remains a mystery. For this reason, psychologists have become more involved in therapy.

Heidelberg psychologist Hanne Seemann says: "The mind plays a major role in all kinds of pain. The mind and body are inseparable.

Doctors will have to find out how important the patient's mental state is to him. Pain is often caused by problems in the patient's life."

Dr Seemann works with Professor Zimmermann at the university's somatic clinic. They jointly arranged a conference on pain in Heidelberg.

Scientists, specialists and general practitioners met and exchanged information on new treatment and problem cases.

Many psychologists work with pain-distancing techniques. These enable the patient to push his pain beyond the threshold of perception.

The patient tries to improve his spirits by concentrating on other things. He practises enjoying his imagination and projects the pleasant feelings which result onto the affected part of his body.

Hypnosis can be very helpful here. The patient can be hypnotised to stop thinking about his pain.

<p

In 1933 a majority of German judges, public prosecutors and court officials were quick to accept anti-semitism, exaggerated German nationalism and obedience to authority. They had arguably already paved the way for the Nazi takeover. This article by Renate Faerber-Husemann reviews four recent books dealing with the influence of the Nazis on the legal system.

For decades no-one has particularly wanted to discuss the role of the judiciary in Germany from the Weimar Republic to the present.

The excesses of the People's Court during the Third Reich were seen as an exception. The contribution of the courts of justice made to the downfall of the Weimar Republic was neither mentioned in schoolbooks nor discussed in public.

The rise and fall of Hans Karl Füllinger, a former naval judge and prime minister of Baden-Württemberg, led to a fresh look at the law in the first half of this century and in effect the young Federal Republic in the post-war years.

Füllinger defended his wartime dent sentences by saying: "What was right then cannot be wrong now."

In the meantime there have been attempts to fill in the omissions and interested lay people can today get hold of interesting books written by republican lawyers.

Politische Justiz 1918-1933 by Heinrich Hannover and Elisabeth Hannover-Drück is almost a classic. After 20 years of neglect it has been reprinted.

It is a political thriller with an exciting end. All too often convictions were condemned and judged instead of criminal standards. Right-wing offenders could count on understanding.

Left-wingers, intellectuals, workers and artists suffered from the cynicism of a legal system that looked back to the glories of empire.

The authors confirmed this by quoting statistics from mathematician Professor Gumbel. He calculated in 1921 that for the 314 assassinations of left-wingers since 9 November 1918 the courts had handed down 31 years and three months in prison sentences and one sentence for life imprisonment.

For the 13 murders committed by left-wingers the judges hung eight and handed down sentences totalling 176 years and ten months to the others.

If Bavarian judges had done their duty properly in 1924 Hitler would have been deported as a foreigner after the November 1923 putsch.

But the court decided: "The court cannot find any reason for using legislation protecting the Republic against such a man who thinks and feels in such a German manner as does Hitler."

The view was that the enemy was among the left wing, so it was only logical that men involved in the Kapp putsch, those who were brought to justice, should be quickly amnestied. No pensions were approved for the dependents of their victims, however.

The concept of literary high treason became common and writers, journalists, booksellers spent time in jail thinking about the republic in which they lived.

Anyone who wants to know why the Weimar Republic was delivered to the Nazis without a fight should read this book.

In his much discussed book *Furchtbare Juristen* Ingo Müller comes to the conclusion that the legal system with a class bias prepared the ground for the Nazis.

He is a lecturer in criminal law. Justice did not have to be forced into line in 1933. Most judges, public prosecutors and law officials performed smirks to the hastily obedient.

■ THE LAW

Legal system paved way for Third Reich

Anti-semitism, ideas of German nationalism, career hopes, heartlessness against the suffering of people during the economic crisis and obedience to authority came dangerously together in these men of the legal profession.

Judges dropped out of the running when, for example, the judges in the burning of the Reichstag case had to acquit all Communists accused in the trial, but nevertheless put the responsibility in the door of the German Communist Party.

Federal Republic judges have prohibited Communist students from taking the *Abitur*, the university entrance examination, and have relieved Communists of their driving licences.

One can only smile bitterly at a court that ruled that couples could indulge in illegal sexual intercourse "within the meaning of racial purity legislation" without having physical contact.

Müller does not agree with the ideas expressed by constitutional lawyer Carl Schmitt, still much admired today. This man outdid himself in anti-semitic statements and praised the burning of the Books with the remark:

"We want to do without German intellectuals. They have been turfed out of Germany for all time."

It is surprising then that even junior magistrates gave rulings based on what they felt to be "healthy public feeling" rather than on the law?

Müller writes that judges in the Third Reich did not have their like anywhere else in the world.

They were able to continue uninterrupted in their careers after the war. Judges who were deeply involved in the Third Reich justice system headed compensation courts, others became public prosecutors for political cases.

One, who was regarded by his colleagues as a fanatic for the death penalty, Fränkel, became the chief federal prosecutor in 1962.

The careers of men such as Globke, Puvogel and Füllinger are well known. Judges who should themselves have stood in the dock ruled in the Federal Administrative Court, who were experts of the constitution.

A detailed description of their careers before and after shocked and

showed many people more clearly what had happened in the Federal Republic.

The persecution of Communists (there were 125,000 investigations in the 1950s and 1960s), the ban on the employment of political extremists as teachers and civil servants, the interpretation of demonstration regulations and the fact that the *Bundestag* has so far not accepted the verdicts of the People's Court—these fall into place better.

Anyone wanting to critically assess Nazi justice will not be able to avoid Ernst Klee's book *Was sie taten — Was sie werden*.

He wrote the standard work, *Euthanasie im NS-Staat*, and his industry is

But there is the other side to the coin. A few defenders who cannot be forgotten, lawyers who made such a man as Roland Freisler, president of the People's Court, poke fun at them.

He said that they thought themselves more like a public prosecutor than the public prosecutor himself.

The men of the 20 July 1944 assassination attempt on Hitler had to listen to public abuse from their defenders and hear their demand and the death penalty.

Nevertheless this book is impressive. Much courage was shown. Many defending lawyers showed that in routine trials, König assumes that their financial independence permitted them to do this.

Anyone wanting to critically assess Nazi justice will not be able to avoid Ernst Klee's book *Was sie taten — Was sie werden*.

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Politische Justiz — 1918 bis 1933 by Heinrich Hannover and Elisabeth Hannover-Drück. Published by Lamm Verlag, Bonn, 410 pages. DM28.80.

Furchtbare Juristen. Die unbestechliche Vergangenheit unserer Justiz by Ingo Müller. Published by Kindler Verlag, Munich, 320 pages. DM24.

Vom Dienst am Recht by Stefan König. Published by Verlag der Gruyter, Berlin, 260 pages. DM68.

Was sie taten — was sie werden by Ernst Klee. Published by Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt, 365 pages. DM18.80.

tracking down the post-war careers of criminal medical men and law officials has unearthed shocking facts.

No-one would be surprised at the many acquittals, the protracted investigations, preferential treatment with which many Nazi criminals were dealt with by Federal Republic courts after a reading of this disturbing book in which every sentence is covered by evidence.

This was a bitter inheritance for the Federal Republic and harmed democracy in this country and continues to do so.

Only the years up to 1945 were regarded as contemporary history just a few years ago. It is vital for the story to be carried forward. This book is evidence of one direction. *Recht Faerber-Husemann*.

(Deutscher Allgemeiner Sonnabend, Hamburg, 31 January 1988)

Nazi verdicts nullified in Hamburg

victims of the "Altona Bloody Sunday." This event involved a march by members of the Brown Shirts through "Red" Altona on 17 July 1932. It had important consequences at the time for the whole of the German Reich.

This clash between the Brown Shirts and Communists left 17 dead and 61 injured, many seriously, and gave the then Chancellor, Franz von Papen, the opportunity to dissolve the Prussian state government headed by Otto Braun and Carl Severing.

In a statement the Stuttgart government said that the Hamburg proposal could lead to false assumptions at home and abroad.

The legislature would lay itself open to neglect in coping with the injustices during the Third Reich.

The then chief of police in Altona, Eggerstedt, died in Esterwegen concentration camp. He was allegedly shot "trying to escape."

The Baden-Württemberg Justice Minister, Helmut Eyrich (CDU), has raised reservations about negating Nazi court judgments.

In answer to a written parliamentary question to the Baden-Württemberg government Minister Eyrich said that there were no convincing grounds for following the Hamburg proposal and he could not see "why there was a need for a legal regulation at this time."

"Another argument against a 'general solution' is that acquittals would also be negated."

The cabinet in Stuttgart, the Baden-Württemberg state capital, claims for eight affairs considerations have coloured the state's rejection of the Hamburg position.

In a statement the Stuttgart government said that the Hamburg proposal could lead to false assumptions at home and abroad.

The legislature would lay itself open to neglect in coping with the injustices during the Third Reich.

Heribert Schillie

(Die Welt, Bonn, 16 February 1988)

Continued from page 10.

ment to National Socialism was not simple. It was an enormous task trying to understand his Nazi involvement. Heidegger had to be read. To accept ready-made judgments was a way of avoiding provocation.

There are some saddening statistics in the Federal Republic. The Labour Office in Nuremberg has a special department for dealing with the employment problems of the handicapped.

This office reported that in 1985 approximately 115,000 school-leavers took advantage of their advisory services for handicapped young people.

More than half of them had learning difficulties and were without the school-leaving certificate. Only 12,000 of them were able to get a trainee place and 8,000 able to complete their course of training successfully.

Every 40th company with training facilities for young people is now pre-

■ MODERN LIVING

Job training facilities for handicapped youngsters leave much to be desired



For the past 18 months handicapped young people have been undergoing training alongside the non-handicapped at a Ruhr colliery.

The company's training workshop has recently been renovated and extended at a cost of DM500,000.

Dietmar Roth, responsible for the handicapped young people, is here trained up to the standards set down by the chambers of commerce and industry, trade organisations and chambers of agriculture. The standards are exactly the same as those demanded of people who are not handicapped.

Employers and associations for the handicapped say that more must be done for the handicapped. For a long time there have been many attempts all over the country to improve the lot of these people by encouraging them to use their own initiative.

In 1986 the conference for the rehabilitation of handicapped people has helped with instructional work on the spot and persuaded companies to take handicapped people in wheelchairs on as trainees.

Aid is provided by the staff of the school for the handicapped, making available people to accompany the handicapped to the toilet for instance.

Young people who have obtained qualifications at a school for the handicapped and who had problems primarily with adding up, writing and logical thinking strive to get into vocational training workshops. They account for more than 60 per cent of the number of trainees now.

There is also an increasing number of people in training workshops who have not been able to find a job on the open market although they are able to meet the demands jobs make on them.

Rolf Bieker said bitterly: "Why should anyone take on the burden of a handicapped person when there are enough skilled people about anyway?"

Before the first three young people with hearing problems joined the mining company's training course in the autumn of 1986, instructors at the Lünen establishment made a detailed study of how to advise their charges on the training courses they could take.

The management was well aware that these young people have a very difficult time finding work on the labour market and decided to do all they could to help them.

The Cologne-based Landschaftsverband Rheinland (LVR), a regional government authority, was responsible for getting miners to agree to reserving 20 trainee places in the new training workshop, and earmarked DM400,000 for the project.

The central social welfare office of LVR, responsible for doing everything possible to aid handicapped people to a start in working life, provided 80 per cent of the costs required for essential alterations and extensions to allow them to take up trainees' places.

Courses were arranged for them in an intercompany facility. After a year it was presumed that they would join a normal company training course. But this only happened in about a quarter of the cases.

The second point of this aid programme is much more promising. Trainees who had difficulties during the

Continued from page 10.

Later generations must find for themselves what were the philosophical prerequisites for National Socialism in his writings, insofar as they were more than an ideology for criminals.

He was seductive for a deeply pessimistic generation, in whose eyes the middle-class culture was ripe for destruction through Heidegger's "Seinschick."

Man is thrown into time and he has no possibility of deciding anything except what he has to do at the moment.

He never had the courage to confess his error. Derrida put before his audience an outrageous proposition, which he himself said was risky.

Heidegger was provocative and irritating and one was always prepared to forgive him that. What remains unforgivable is his shocking silence after 1945 until his death.

He could have said that Auschwitz was the horror of all horrors. I condemn it. What else could he have said?

Perhaps some got involved in the "strain of expression." Derrida said read for yourself. Heidegger's "Seinschick."

His task is to ensure that the young handicapped people get through their training courses without mishap.

Rolf Bieker said that frequently there was more prejudice than real difficulties, and prejudice could be dispelled both sides.

Peter Pluwaitsch (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 19 February 1988)